AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

In the Specification:

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 1, line 13, with the following rewritten paragraph:

-- The use of radiation in wavelength-selective, non-ablative laser treatment of dermatological defects is gaining acceptance in the medical community. The term non-ablative here means that the delivery of laser radiation to an area of tissue being treated does not directly cause tissue removal or cause an open wound which must subsequently heal. By way of example, such non-ablative treatments are used, ~~at are~~ are at least being investigated, for wrinkle (rhytid) reduction, reduction of acne scars, and treatment of vascular disorders such as port-wine stains. Wavelength most often used in these treatments are in the visible region or the near infrared region of the electromagnetic spectrum.—

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 8, line 30, with the following rewritten paragraph:

--Referring first to FIG. 2A, handpiece 28A includes a housing 36 including an optical fiber connector ~~38~~ 29 (not shown) for receiving optical fiber 24. In handpiece 28A, positioning of the handpiece at a selected working distance D from treatment plane 26 is left to an operator. In this type of handpiece an "aiming beam" of low power visible radiation is typically delivered along ~~fiber~~ an optical fiber 24 together with treatment radiation 30 (which may or may not be visible). Positioning at the working distance can be judged by the

appearance of the aiming beam on the treatment plane, for example, by adjusting the relative position until aiming beam has a minimum width.—

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 9, line 8, with the following rewritten paragraph:

--In FIG. 2B, a handpiece 28B is equipped with a stand-off probe 44 having a length selected such that, when the probe is placed in contact with treatment plane 26 (tissue to be treated), optical system 40 is at its optimum working distance D. A stand-off arrangement may also take the form hollow shroud having one end thereof affixed to the handpiece, the free end thereof being placed in contact with the tissue. This is effective in fixing the location of handpiece 28B laterally and longitudinally with respect to the tissue to optimize delivery of radiation in a desired scanning pattern. A stand-off arrangement may also include some device for cooling the skin such a cooled window which is placed in contact with the tissue.—

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 10, line 3, with the following rewritten paragraph:

--Lightguide 64 is arranged to receive radiation delivered to handpiece 28 by optical fiber 24, here also having an exaggerated cross-section. Lightguide 64 preferably has a larger cross section-area and a larger numerical aperture (NA) than those of optical fiber 24. Handpiece ~~24~~ 28 and fiber connector ~~28~~ 29 (not shown) thereof are preferably arranged such that optical fiber 24 butt couples to lightguide 64. It is also possible to provide a lens arrangement for coupling radiation from optical fiber 24 into lightguide 64. This could, however, add inconveniently to the length of handpiece 28.--

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 13, line 26, with the following rewritten paragraph:

--Attached to central portion 106 of housing 36 is an intermediate portion 110 configured to hold lens group 52 of optical system 40. Attached to intermediate portion 110 is an input portion 112 configured to hold beam-shaping lightguide 64. Input portion 112 includes fiber connector ~~38~~ 29 configured to mate with a corresponding connector 31 on optical fiber 24. Connectors 29 and 31 are cooperatively arranged to maintain a desired spatial relationship between optical fiber 24 and entrance face 64A of lightguide 64.--

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 14, line 7, with the following rewritten paragraph:

--A preferred prescription for an optical system 40 is depicted in tabular form in FIGS. 6A and 6B. This prescription assumes that optical fiber 24 and lightguide 64 have numerical apertures of 0.22 and 0.24 respectively. Optical fiber 24 is assumed to have a (core) diameter of 0.365 mm, and lightguide 64 is assumed to have a 0.4 mm square (core) cross-section. Each optical element is identified by reference numeral in FIGS. ~~64~~ 6A and B, is additionally characterized by a surface number, as is treatment plane 26. Surfaces are numbered consecutively S0 through S17 in the direction in which radiation progresses through the optical system. This prescription form will be familiar to those familiar with the optical design art.—

AMENDMENTS TO THE DRAWINGS

The attached sheets of drawings include changes to Figs. 8, 10, 12, 14 and 15. These sheets, which include Figs. 8, 10, 12, 14 and 15, replace the original sheets including Figs. 8, 10, 12, 14 and 15.

The amendments to the drawings are in order to have the drawings consistent with the specification. No new matter has been added.

In Fig. 8, reference numeral 30 has been replaced with reference numeral 30' and reference numeral 30' has been replaced with reference numeral 30, to be consistent with the specification. No new matter has been added.

In Fig. 10, previously omitted reference numeral 140 has been added, to be consistent with the specification. No new matter has been added.

In Fig. 12, previously omitted reference numeral 170 has been added, to be consistent with the specification. No new matter has been added.

In Fig. 14, previously omitted reference numeral 190 has been added, to be consistent with the specification. No new matter has been added.

In Fig. 15, reference numeral 2 was replaced with the letter R, and reference numerals 1-414WM were replaced with reference numerals 1.414, to be consistent with the specification. No new matter has been added.